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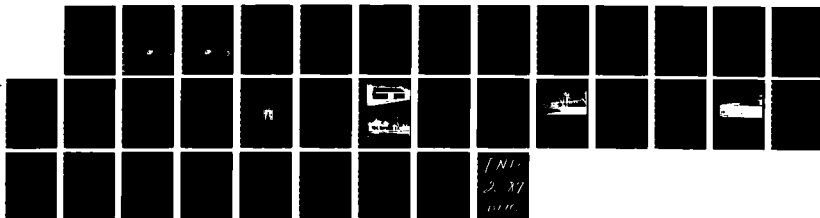
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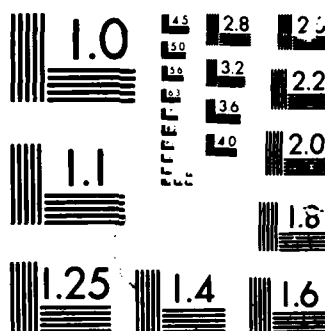
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HISTORIC PROPERTIES REPORT

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA

FINAL REPORT

JULY 1984



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This document was prepared under Contract CX-0001-2-0033
between Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, Maryland
and the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American
Engineering Record, National Park Service
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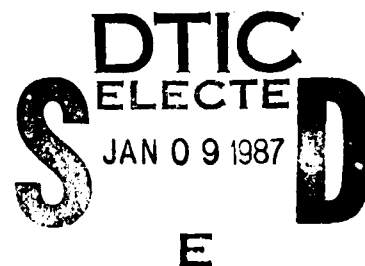
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HISTORIC PROPERTIES REPORT

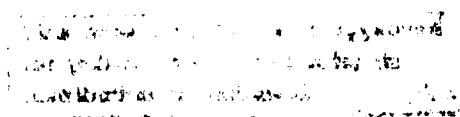
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Located 100 miles north of Philadelphia, Tobyhanna Army Depot is situated on approximately 1,300 acres on a plateau in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains. A part of the U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM), its functions are to 1) receive, store, assemble, and ship Army material, and 2) assemble, overhaul, rebuild, modify, repair, inspect, and test Army electronics and communications equipment. The Tobyhanna site was used periodically for military purposes between 1913 and 1945, and 30 structures remain from these years. The present installation was constructed as a Signal Corps storage depot in 1951-1954, and housing, warehouse, and maintenance facilities have been expanded since that time. The current number of structures is 129. There are no Category I, II, or III historic properties at Tobyhanna Army Depot.

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PREFACE

This report presents the results of an historic properties survey of the Tobyhanna Army Depot. Prepared for the United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), the report is intended to assist the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its amendments, and related federal laws and regulations. To this end, the report focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the Tobyhanna Army Depot. Chapter 1 sets forth the survey's scope and methodology; Chapter 2 presents an architectural, historical, and technological overview of the installation and its properties; and Chapter 3 identifies significant properties by Army category and sets forth preservation recommendations. Illustrations and an annotated bibliography supplement the text.

This report is part of a program initiated through a memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of the Army. The program covers 74 DARCOM installations and has two components: 1) a survey of historic properties (districts, buildings, structures, and objects), and 2) the development of archeological overviews. Stanley H. Fried, Chief, Real Estate Branch of Headquarters DARCOM, directed the program for the Army, and Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) directed the program for the National Park Service. Sally Kress Tompkins was program manager, and Robie S. Lange was project manager for the historic properties survey. Technical assistance was provided by Donald C. Jackson.

Building Technology Incorporated acted as primary contractor to HABS/HAER for the historic properties survey. William A. Brenner was BTI's principal-in-charge, and Dr. Larry D. Lankton was the chief technical consultant. Major subcontractors were the MacDonald and Mack Partnership and Melvyn Green and Associates. The author of this report was Barbara E. Hightower. The author gratefully acknowledges the help of Dr. Mary Daly, Cathy Smith, and Bill Camp of the Facilities Engineer's Office; Kevin Toolin of the Public Affairs Office; and former Public Affairs Officer Irv Goldberg.

The complete HABS/HAER documentation for this installation will be included in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, under the designation HAER No. PA-78.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This report is based on an historic properties survey conducted in 1983 of all Army-owned properties located within the official boundaries of the Tobyhanna Army Depot. The survey included the following tasks:

- Completion of documentary research on the history of the installation and its properties.
- Completion of a field inventory of all properties at the installation.
- Preparation of a combined architectural, historical, and technological overview for the installation.
- Evaluation of historic properties and development of recommendations for preservation of these properties.

Also completed as a part of the historic properties survey of the installation, but not included in this report, are HABS/HAER Inventory cards for 36 individual properties. These cards, which constitute HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV, will be provided to the Department of the Army. Archival copies of the cards, with their accompanying photographic negatives, will be transmitted to the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress.

The methodology used to complete these tasks is described in the following section of this report.

METHODOLOGY

1. Documentary Research

Much of the Tobyhanna Army Depot was constructed in 1951-1954 on part of a site that was owned by the federal government for about 40 years and utilized largely by the military. Documentary research conducted at the Tobyhanna Army Depot focused on the physical development of the present installation and on the former military use of the land. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office was contacted about possible historic properties at the Tobyhanna Army Depot, but no properties were identified through this source.

Army records used for the field inventory included current Real Property Inventory (RPI) printouts that listed all officially recorded buildings and structures by facility classification and date of construction; the installation's property record cards; and base maps and photographs supplied by installation personnel; and installation master planning, archeological, environmental assessment, and related reports and documents. A complete listing of this documentary material may be found in the bibliography.

2. Field Inventory

The field inventory was conducted by Barbara E. Hightower during a three-day period in December 1983. Dr. Mary Daly of the Facilities Engineer's Office at Tobyhanna Army Depot served as the point of contact for the surveyor. Cathy Smith and Bill Camp of the Facilities

Engineer's Office provided access to installation real property records, maps, and drawings. Interviews with former Tobyhanna Army Depot Public Affairs Officer Irv Goldberg provided additional information on the depot's history.

Field inventory procedures were based on the HABS/HAER Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures.¹ All areas and properties were visually surveyed. Building locations and approximate dates of construction were noted from the installation's property records and field-verified.

Field inventory forms were prepared for, and black and white 35 mm photographs taken of all buildings and structures through 1945 except basic utilitarian structures of no architectural, historical, or technological interest. When groups of similar ("prototypical") buildings were found, one field form was normally prepared to represent all buildings of that type. Field inventory forms were also completed for representative post-1945 buildings and structures.² Information collected on the field forms was later evaluated, condensed, and transferred to HABS/HAER Inventory cards.

3. Historic Overview

A combined architectural, historical, and technological overview was prepared from information developed from the documentary research and the field inventory. It was written in two parts: 1) an introductory description of the installation, and 2) a history of the installation by

periods of development, beginning with pre-military land uses. Maps and photographs were selected to supplement the text as appropriate.

The objectives of the overview were to 1) establish the periods of major construction at the installation, 2) identify important events and individuals associated with specific historic properties, 3) describe patterns and locations of historic property types, and 4) analyze specific building and industrial technologies employed at the installation.

4. Property Evaluation and Preservation Measures

Based on information developed in the historic overviews, properties were first evaluated for historic significance in accordance with the eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria require that eligible properties possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that they meet one or more of the following:³

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the nation's past.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Properties thus evaluated were further assessed for placement in one of five Army historic property categories as described in Army Regulation 420-40:⁴

Category I	Properties of major importance
Category II	Properties of importance
Category III	Properties of minor importance
Category IV	Properties of little or no importance
Category V	Properties detrimental to the significance of of adjacent historic properties

Based on an extensive review of the architectural, historical, and technological resources identified on DARCOM installations nationwide, four criteria were developed to help determine the appropriate categorization level for each Army property. These criteria were used to assess the importance not only of properties of traditional historical interest, but of the vast number of standardized or prototypical buildings, structures, and production processes that were built and put into service during World War II, as well as of properties associated with many post-war technological achievements. The four criteria were often used in combination and are as follows:

- 1) Degree of importance as a work of architectural, engineering, or industrial design. This criterion took into account the qualitative

factors by which design is normally judged: artistic merit, workmanship, appropriate use of materials, and functionality.

- 2) Degree of rarity as a remaining example of a once widely used architectural, engineering, or industrial design or process. This criterion was applied primarily to the many standardized or prototypical DARCOM buildings, structures, or industrial processes. The more widespread or influential the design or process, the greater the importance of the remaining examples of the design or process was considered to be. This criterion was also used for non-military structures such as farmhouses and other once prevalent building types.
- 3) Degree of integrity or completeness. This criterion compared the current condition, appearance, and function of a building, structure, architectural assemblage, or industrial process to its original or most historically important condition, appearance, and function. Those properties that were highly intact were generally considered of greater importance than those that were not.
- 4) Degree of association with an important person, program, or event. This criterion was used to examine the relationship of a property to a famous personage, wartime project, or similar factor that lent the property special importance.

The majority of DARCOM properties were built just prior to or during World War II, and special attention was given to their evaluation. Those

that still remain do not often possess individual importance, but collectively they represent the remnants of a vast construction undertaking whose architectural, historical, and technological importance needed to be assessed before their numbers diminished further. This assessment centered on an extensive review of the military construction of the 1940-1945 period, and its contribution to the history of World War II and the post-war Army landscape.

Because technology has advanced so rapidly since the war, post-World War II properties were also given attention. These properties were evaluated in terms of the nation's more recent accomplishments in weaponry, rocketry, electronics, and related technological and scientific endeavors. Thus the traditional definition of "historic" as a property 50 or more years old was not germane in the assessment of either World War II or post-war DARCOM buildings and structures; rather, the historic importance of all properties was evaluated as completely as possible regardless of age.

Property designations by category are expected to be useful for approximately ten years, after which all categorizations should be reviewed and updated.

Following this categorization procedure, Category I, II, and III historic properties were analyzed in terms of:

- Current structural condition and state of repair. This information was taken from the field inventory forms and photographs, and was

often supplemented by rechecking with facilities engineering personnel.

- The nature of possible future adverse impacts to the property. This information was gathered from the installation's master planning documents and rechecked with facilities engineering personnel.

Based on the above considerations, the general preservation recommendations presented in Chapter 3 for Category I, II, and III historic properties were developed. Special preservation recommendations were created for individual properties as circumstances required.

5. Report Review

Prior to being completed in final form, this report was subjected to an in-house review by Building Technology Incorporated. It was then sent in draft to the subject installation for comment and clearance and, with its associated historical materials, to HABS/HAER staff for technical review. When the installation cleared the report, additional draft copies were sent to DARCOM, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, and, when requested, to the archeological contractor performing parallel work at the installation. The report was revised based on all comments collected, then published in final form.

NOTES

1. Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures (unpublished draft, 1982).

2. Representative post-World War II buildings and structures were defined as properties that were: (a) "representative" by virtue of construction type, architectural type, function, or a combination of these, (b) of obvious Category I, II, or III historic importance, or (c) prominent on the installation by virtue of size, location, or other distinctive feature.
3. National Park Service, How to Complete National Register Forms (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1977).
4. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).

Chapter 2
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW
BACKGROUND

Tobyhanna Army Depot is a part of the U.S. Army Depot System Command. The installation has two primary missions: 1) to receive, store, assemble, and ship Army material, and 2) to assemble, overhaul, rebuild, modify, repair, inspect, and test Army electronics and communications equipment. Tobyhanna's warehouse facilities are among the newest in the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. The depot is located on approximately 1,300 acres on a plateau in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, 100 miles north of Philadelphia. Less than a third of the installation's land area is allocated to active Army use; the remainder is conserved as natural wetlands and forest.¹ (Illustration 1)

The current Tobyhanna site is part of a 21,000 acre woodland tract originally acquired by the federal government in 1909. The tract was subsequently used as a training facility, a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, a storage and supply depot, and a prisoner of war camp. Of the depot's present 129 buildings, 30 were constructed between 1922 and 1945. The property was sold to the state in 1948. Approximately 1,400 acres were reacquired by the federal government three years later for the construction of a Signal Corps supply depot. Between 1951 and 1954, 35 buildings were erected, including a complex of warehouse and maintenance facilities housing the largest industrial activity in northeastern Pennsylvania. Subsequent construction has been largely limited to the expansion of housing, warehouse, and maintenance facilities.

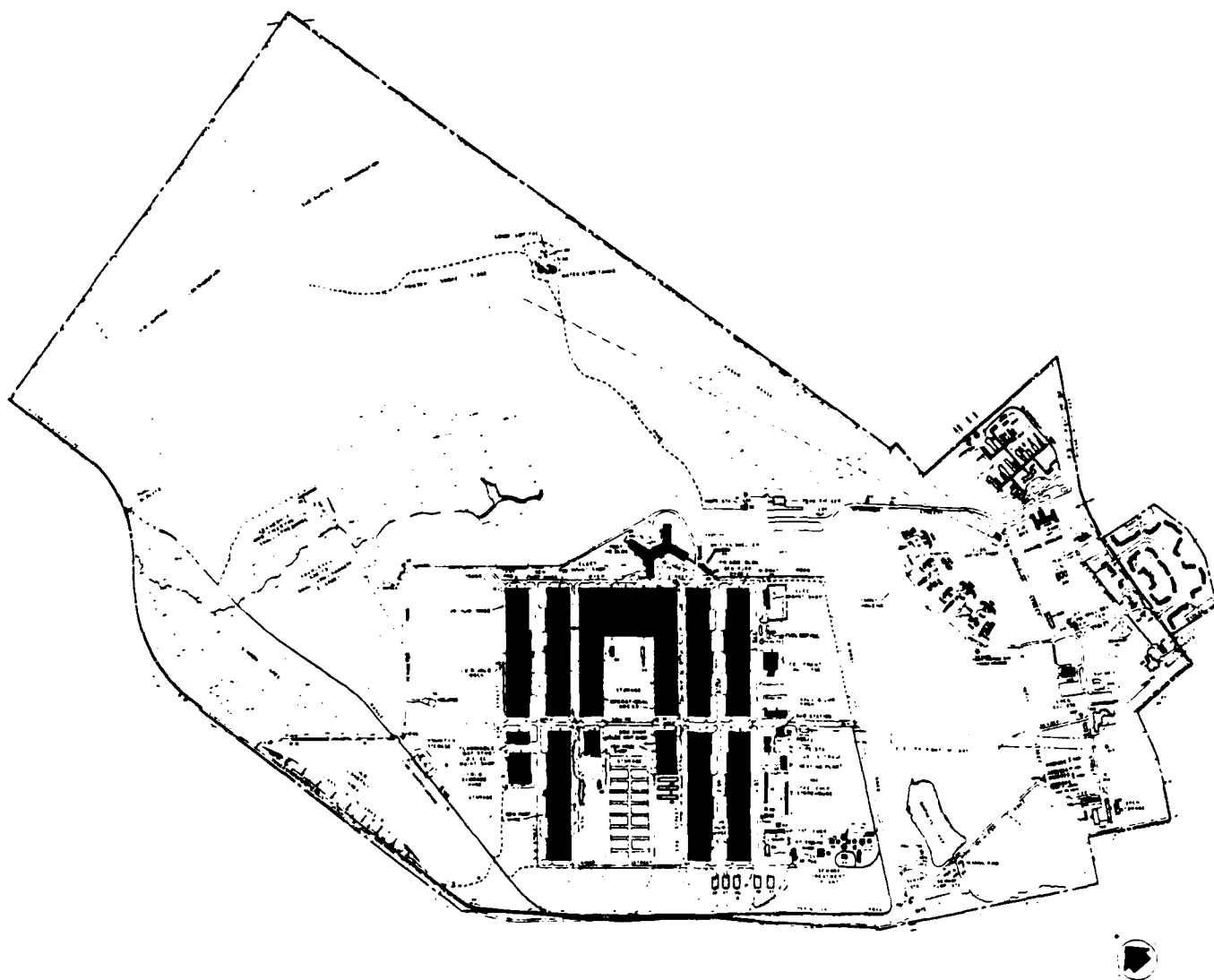


Illustration 1 Map of Tobyhanna Army Depot. The depot is located on approximately 1,300 acres in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, 100 miles north of Philadelphia. The southern end of the installation is in active Army use; the remainder is conserved as natural wetlands and forest. (Source: DARCOM Installation and Activity Brochure, Tobyhanna Army Depot, January 4, 1982)

PRE-DEPOT LAND USE

Most buildings on the Tobyhanna Army Depot were constructed after 1950, but the military used the site as early as 1913. The current depot is part of a 21,000 acre tract of woodland acquired by the federal government in 1909. No buildings or structures are known to have existed on the property at that time. The tract, known as Camp Summerall and later as Tobyhanna Military Reservation, was used initially for field artillery training by Army and National Guard troops in the summer of 1913. During World War I, the installation became an ambulance and tank regiment training center and an ordnance storage depot. In 1919, the War Department disposed of the depot to reduce overhead costs.²

Installation histories note that the reservation remained idle until 1932, but according to a 1946 property report, eight existing buildings were constructed during the 1920s. These include seven gable-roofed, wood frame, clay tile structures (Buildings 215, 220, 311, 312, 701, 702, and 817) built between 1922 and 1928. Their original uses are not documented, but in 1946 they served as utility, maintenance, and storage facilities. Of these seven buildings, two magazines with rubble stone foundations (Buildings 311 and 312), a small structure (Building 817) now used for storage, and an L-shaped building (Building 215) that originally may have been a water pumping station, remain relatively intact. The eighth structure (Building 203), now used as officers' housing, was built in 1928. This one-story, gable-roofed, wood frame house was later covered with asbestos cement shingles.³ (Illustrations 2-3)



Illustration 2 Building 311. This magazine is one of seven gable-roofed, wood frame, clay tile structures erected on the Tobyhanna Military Reservation during the 1920s. Both Building 311 and an identical magazine structure (Building 312) have rubble stone foundations. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1983, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

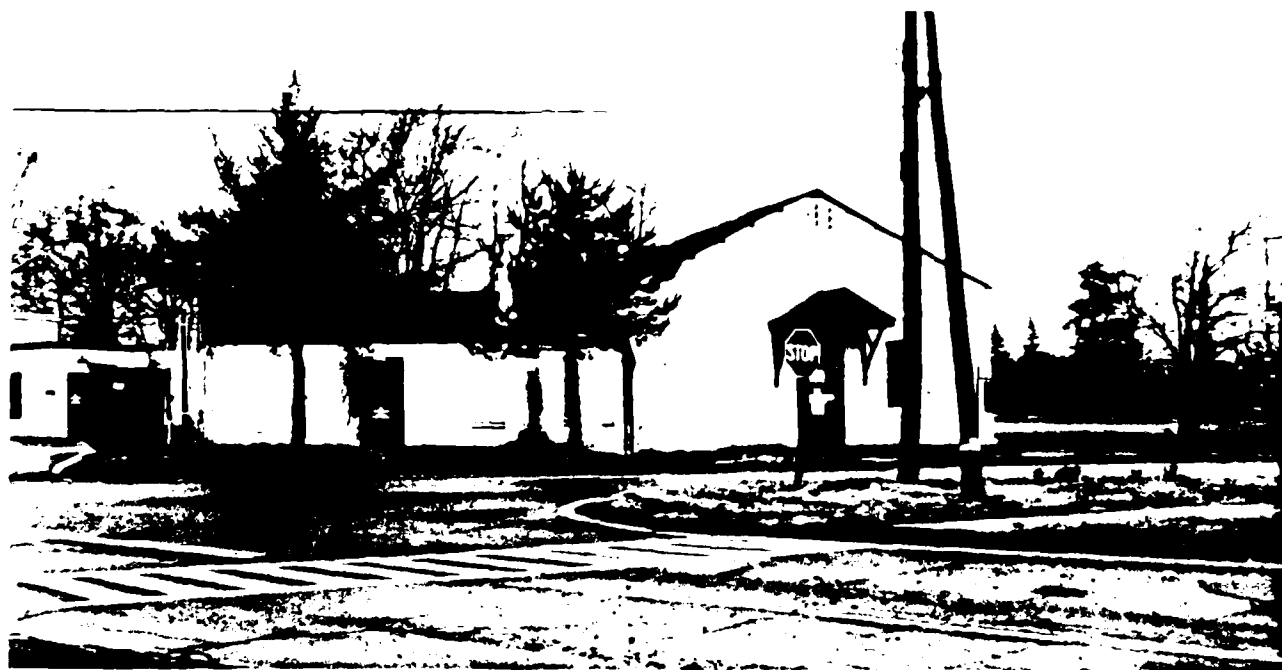


Illustration 3 Building 215. One of the eight remaining structures built on the Tobyhanna Military Reservation in the 1920s, this U-shaped building with stuccoed brick tile walls may have originally been a water pumping station. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1983, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

In the decade before American entry into World War II, the federal government continued to use the reservation. Between 1932 and 1938, it served as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, and from 1938 through 1941 West Point cadets received field artillery training there. In 1940, when the War Department initially selected four major ammunition storage depot sites, the Tobyhanna reservation was chosen for the northeastern depot but was later eliminated in favor of a site in Ohio adjacent to the Ravenna Arsenal.⁴

Activity on the reservation escalated in 1942 when it was designated an Army-Air Force Service Unit Training Center. Two years later the training center was converted to an Air Service Command storage and supply depot primarily used for storing boxed gliders that were designed for and used in the invasion of Normandy. Late in 1944, 200 German and Italian prisoners of war were detained at the depot where they were employed in farming and in harvesting ice, a major local industry. At the close of the war, the installation was deactivated, and the site was sold three years later to the state for conservation and recreation purposes.⁵

A 1946 installation property report lists 108 buildings constructed between 1943 and 1945. Most were barracks, warehouse, maintenance, and hospital facilities. Of these, only 22 remain, the majority of which are located in the former hospital complex on the east side of the depot. The complex consists of 19 one-story, gable-roofed, concrete block structures originally used for administration (Building 1001), nurses' quarters (Buildings 1004 and 1005), hospital wards (Buildings 1006, 1008, 1009, and 1010), barracks (Buildings 1017 and 1019), recreation (Buildings 1023 and 1003), a flight surgeon's unit (Building 1011), a dental clinic (Building 1012), an infirmary (Building 1013), storage (Building 1015), a mess hall (Building 1016), a latrine

(Building 1018), a heating plant (Building 1024), and a water pumping station (Building 1027). Many of the buildings, which are joined by a system of enclosed and covered walkways, have been stuccoed and converted to other uses. Three additional structures remain from this period: a steel clad ordnance garage (Building 703), a mess hall (Building 403), and a stone sentry station (Building 102). With the exception of Building 102, these have been converted to other uses.⁶ (Illustration 4)

SITE SELECTION AND CONSTRUCTION

The federal government retained recovery rights to the property, a fact which contributed to the decision made several years later to locate a major Signal Corps depot that would supply bases in the northeast United States and Europe on a portion of the original tract. Location in a sparsely settled area and proximity to east coast ports and existing rail lines were other contributing factors in the selection of the Tobyhanna site. In March 1951, 1,420 acres of the original reservation, which included many of the structures erected earlier for military use, were transferred to the federal government.⁷ (Illustration 5)

Construction of the depot began in June 1951 but due to labor problems was not completed until the end of 1954. The design contract was awarded to the Philadelphia architectural and engineering firm of Gilboy, O'Malley, and Stopper. Work focused initially on what became the largest industrial activity in northeastern Pennsylvania, a complex consisting of two electrical maintenance facilities (Buildings 1 and 9), four general purpose warehouses (Buildings 2, 3, 4, and 6), three controlled humidity warehouses (Buildings 5, 7, and 8), a flammable materials storehouse (Building 12), a box and crate shop (Building 10).



Illustration 4 Building 1001. In 1943, a hospital complex consisting of 19 one-story gable-roofed, concrete block structures was erected at the Tobyhanna Army-Air Force Service Unit Training Center. This building housed the hospital's administrative functions. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1983, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

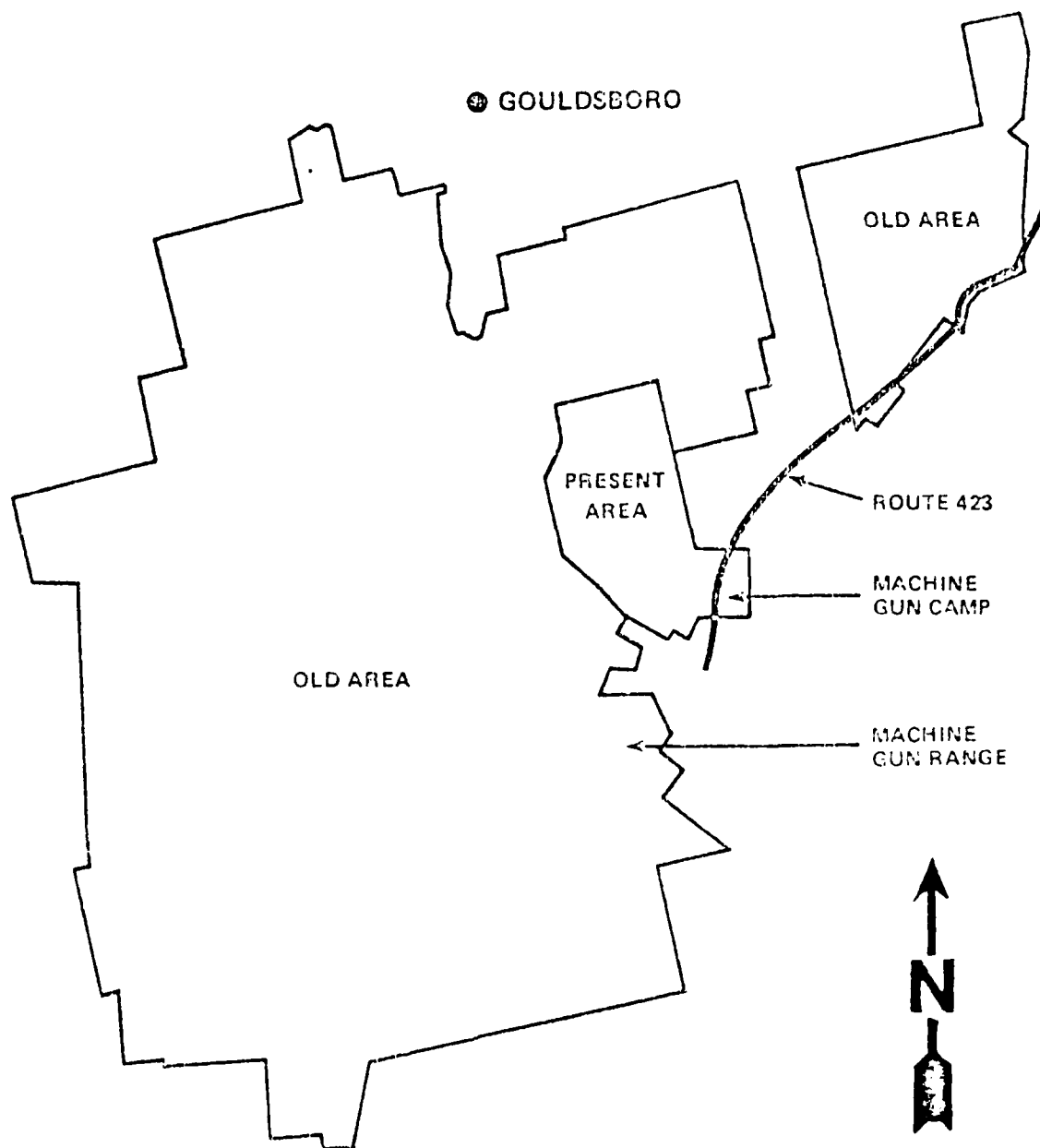


Illustration 5 Map of the former Tobyhanna Military Reservation tract and the current Tobyhanna Army Depot. In 1948, the 21,000 acre site of the Tobyhanna Military Reservation was sold to the state for conservation and recreation purposes. Three years later 1,420 acres of the original site were acquired by the federal government for construction of a Signal Corps depot. (Source: U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Installation Assessment of Tobyhanna Army Depot, Report No. 159. January 1980)

and a cold storage warehouse (Building 13). Two of the warehouses were occupied on April 15, 1953, and the depot began receiving shipments of material less than a week later. The buildings are all of similar construction with steel frames and concrete block walls. The largest, a U-shaped structure (Building 1), is one of the two electrical maintenance facilities, and contains 232,000 square feet of space on its main production floor; administration, engineering, and specialized service functions are located on a mezzanine overlooking the production area. By the end of 1954, buildings erected adjacent to these core structures included the multi-winged administration building (Building 11), a heating plant (Building 22), a fire station (Building 17), offices (Building 18), additional storage and maintenance facilities (Buildings 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 40, 41, and 42), and a sewage treatment plant (Building 24). Like the warehouses, most are steel frame concrete block structures.⁸

(Illustration 6)

In 1953, a Wherry housing complex was constructed by Tobyhanna Village, Inc., a private corporation, on land leased from the depot. These units, erected under provisions of the National Housing Act of 1947, are two-story brick and frame structures and are located east of the depot.⁹

Since 1954, construction has largely been limited to the expansion of housing, warehouse, and maintenance facilities. In 1958, a concrete block, 326-man barracks (Building 230) was erected on the east side of the installation. A steel hangar (Building 34) and landing pad for helicopters were added in the same year. During the 1960s and early 1970s, 13 steel frame, metal clad structures (Buildings 86-88 and 90-99) were erected in the industrial complex for storage and maintenance purposes. A housing area of ten buildings containing 40 units (Buildings 500-509) was added in 1978. These one- and



Illustration 6 Building 8. This building, one of three controlled humidity warehouses on the installation, was completed in 1953. It is part of a complex of steel framed concrete block structures that comprises the largest industrial activity in northeastern Pennsylvania. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1983, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

two-story wood-frame structures are clad in a combination of brick veneer and wood siding.¹⁰

NOTES

1. Marcoa Publishing, Inc., Army in Monroe County (San Diego, California: Marcoa Publishing, Inc., 1983), pp. 10-11 and 16.
2. Facilities Engineering Division, Tobyhanna Army Depot, Master Plan: Analysis of Existing Facilities/Environmental Assessment Report, 1982 Update (Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania: Tobyhanna Army Depot, 1982), p. II-15; U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Installation Assessment of Tobyhanna Army Depot, Report No. 159 (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: U.S. Army, Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, January 1980), p. 2; Tobyhanna Army Depot, History: Tobyhanna Army Depot, 1953-1968 (Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania: Tobyhanna Army Depot, no date), p. 2; Constance McLaughlin Green, Harry C. Thomson, and Peter C. Roots, The Ordnance Department: Planning Munitions for War (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, 1955), p. 61.
3. Ibid; Tobyhanna Military Reservation, Installation Data and Property Report, December 31, 1946.
4. Facilities Engineering Division, Master Plan: 1982 Update, p. II-15; U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Installation Assessment, p. 2; Tobyhanna Army Depot, History, p. 2; Harry C. Thomson and Lida Mayo, The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, 1960), pp. 366-367.
5. Facilities Engineering Division, Master Plan: 1982 Update, p. II-16; U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Installation Assessment, p. 2; Tobyhanna Army Depot, History, p. 3.
6. Tobyhanna Military Reservation, Installation Data and Property Report.
7. U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Installation Assessment, p. 2; Interview with Irv Goldberg, former Public Affairs Officer, Tobyhanna Army Depot, December 13, 1983; Facilities Engineering Division, Master Plan: 1982 Update, p. II-16.
8. Facilities Engineering Division, Master Plan: 1982 Update, p. II-16; Tobyhanna Army Depot, History, p. 4; Tobyhanna Reporter, March 27, 1959, p. 1; Interview with Irv Goldberg, December 28, 1983.
9. Tobyhanna Reporter, August 2, 1957, p. 1.
10. Depot Facilities Division, Tobyhanna Army Depot, Master Plan: Building Information Schedule, 1980 Update (Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania: Tobyhanna Army Depot, 1980).

Chapter 3

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

Army Regulation 420-40 requires that an historic preservation plan be developed as an integral part of each installation's planning and long range maintenance and development scheduling.¹ The purpose of such a program is to:

- Preserve historic properties to reflect the Army's role in history and its continuing concern for the protection of the nation's heritage.
- Implement historic preservation projects as an integral part of the installation's maintenance and construction programs.
- Find adaptive uses for historic properties in order to maintain them as actively used facilities on the installation.
- Eliminate damage or destruction due to improper maintenance, repair, or use that may alter or destroy the significant elements of any property.
- Enhance the most historically significant areas of the installation through appropriate landscaping and conservation.

To meet these overall preservation objectives, the general preservation recommendations set forth below have been developed:

Category I Historic Properties

All Category I historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category I historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category I historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).
- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category I historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate restoration or preservation program to be carried out for the property. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above referenced ACHP regulation. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category I historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings² and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- c) Each Category I historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American

Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.³ When no adequate architectural drawings exist for a Category I historic property, it should be documented in accordance with Documentation Level I of these standards. In cases where standard measured drawings are unable to record significant features of a property or technological process, interpretive drawings also should be prepared.

Category II Historic Properties

All Category II historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category II historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category II historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).

- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category II historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate preservation or rehabilitation program to be carried out for the property or for those parts of the property which contribute to its historical, architectural, or technological importance. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above referenced ACHP regulations. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category II historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁴ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- c) Each Category II historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁵

Category III Historic Properties

The following preservation recommendations apply to Category III historic properties:

- a) Category III historic properties listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should be treated in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800). Such properties should not be demolished and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from major modifications. Preservation plans should be developed for groupings of Category III historic properties within a district or thematic group. The scope of these plans should be limited to those parts of each property that contribute to the district or group's importance. Until such plans are put into effect, these properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁶ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- b) Category III historic properties not listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should receive routine maintenance. Such properties should not be demolished, and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from modification. If the properties are unoccupied, they should,

as a minimum, be maintained in stable condition and prevented from deteriorating.

HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV has been completed for all Category III historic properties, and no additional documentation is required as long as they are not endangered. Category III historic properties that are endangered for operational or other reasons should be documented in accordance with HABS/HAER Documentation Level III, and submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁷ Similar structures need only be documented once.

CATEGORY I HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category I historic properties at Tobyhanna Army Depot.

CATEGORY II HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category II historic properties at Tobyhanna Army Depot.

CATEGORY III HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category III historic properties at Tobyhanna Army Depot.

NOTES

1. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).
2. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, 1983).

3. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines," Federal Register, Part IV, 28 September 1983, pp. 44730-44734.
4. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
5. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."
6. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
7. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."

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